













A sportsman writes to the Rural New Yorker:

## The Consumption of Farm Products.

Although it is asserted that a large proportion of the food of plants is derived from the atmosphere, according to experimental tests, very much is obtained from the soil; so that, it is very plain that unless the same elements are in some way returned to the soil, which are appropriated by the plants, the class of plants to be raised will be of such a poor quality as to be of little value for any length of time, the soil will be exhausted of the elements necessary to its successful growth. Here then lies the cause of the unproductiveness or barrenness of many soils, and evidence that the cause, as above stated, will be found in these barren fields which are reported to be the corn grounds of the Indians, where from successive cropping, the land is perfectly exhausted. A similar course pursued by the farmers of the present day, will produce like results. And with only the accumulation of elements furnished the earth by means of rains or the disintegration of rocks, the time required to be distant in the future.

There is, very wisely, a sort of law of compensation in nature, that regulates the return of fertilizers to the earth when left unmolested by man; for while the giant oak abstracts a certain amount of nourishment from the soil, a portion of which it retains in its trunk, it also returns much from the atmosphere which is contained within its foliage, which at the proper time returns to earth, thus repaying the borrowed capital.

The same principle relates to the use of green crops for fertilizing purposes, for which all of the matter extracted from the soil, by the growth of the plant, is returned to it; to this is also added that received from the utmost, phere.

Now, it is a practice among many farmers, to dispose of very much that is cultivated upon the farm, which is unsafe farm economy, unless artificial fertilizers are returned, for the reason that it is taking away the elements they have been drawing from the soil. Thus the selling off of any accumulation of hay is poor economy; and so in fact of any direct product of the soil; and even in some cases, the indirect products, such as milk.

It would hardly seem necessary to attempt to demonstrate that agricultural economy demands that the hay and straw should be fed out on the farm, and if there is an accumulation, instead of selling that, purchase stock sufficient to consume it, so that the large portion of its substance shall be returned to the farm as excrementitious or urinary matter, which should be returned to the soil.

And if a portion of the stock goes to make a dairy, it is equally wrong to sell the milk thereof, when this too can serve the double purpose of furnishing the food to assist in the fattening of still other animals, which in their turn, afford a return of valuable manure. So too should all the grain and roots be fed upon the farm, thereby retaining all that can possibly be retained, to be returned to the soil, to furnish food in turn for other plants.

In fact, nothing but the carcasses of animals, or the products, butter or cheese, should be allowed to go off the premises, unless fruit be excepted (which, as above stated, compensates for whatever it has extracted, makes a return is made; and among a good many this is a return seldom the case, being too desirous of saving (1) the dollars obtained, rather than lose sight of it in expenditures of fertilizers.

By pursuing such a course as indicated, i. e., returning all possible elements to the soil by their natural channels, there will be much less occasion for fertilizers to use, and the expense is frequently used, whereby the proprietor becomes discouraged, and believes his farm to be unfruitful, inducing him to sell and seek other locations, to experience again the same results in the future.—*Practical Farmer.*

## Home Instinct of Animals.

The instinct which enables the carrier pigeon to find his way home is also shared by other animals. A writer in the London Daily News says:

A subject that has long had a deep interest for naturalists is the power possessed by birds and animals of finding their way back to a given spot never before traveled by them. There appears to be no doubt that Providence has bestowed an instinct upon them which we who do not possess it are hardly able to comprehend. Birds of passage find their way by means of this unerring guide to the remotest regions of the earth, and seem to prefer traveling by night, as the keeper of light-houses are well aware, inasmuch as they frequently find woodcocks and other birds lying dead under the windows, having been killed by flying against the thick plate-glass, untroubled like moths by the light.

The same faculty exists in various domestic animals, but is not so strongly developed as in birds. A horse belonging to a friend of mine was turned out in some marshes adjoining the Thames. The distance in a straight line from his owner's house was only a few miles, but he had to be sent a long way round to cross a bridge. In less than twenty-four hours he made his appearance at the stable door dripping wet, having swum the river and taken a straight line home. During the life of the celebrated sportsman, the late Sir Richard Sutton, a draught of young hounds was sent up to London, by wagon, from the kennel near Lincoln, and there put on board a vessel to go abroad. While the ship was dropping down the Thames one of them jumped overboard and swam ashore. Some weeks after it made its appearance at the kennel, half starved and covered with bites bestowed upon it by its more fortunate fellows.

Some years since a dog fox was run to ground on Hatfield-heath, near Ashford, Kent. When dug out he was found to have some remarkable white spots about him, therefore the Earl of Thanet had him sent to his seat in Westmoreland—Appleby Castle—a distance of three hundred miles, and turned down. A fortnight afterwards the same fox was killed near Hatfield, his native place.

Not very long ago I saw a cow bought at a farm auction. About six o'clock in the evening she was sent off home by the purchaser, and was placed in a yard, a distance of fifteen miles from her former home. At six o'clock the next morning she was found back in her old shed, quietly chewing her cud, and waiting to be milked as usual.

I once purchased a brood of ducklings, about a month old, without the hen that hatched them. I took them home and placed them, as I thought, safely in a pig pound; in the morning I found they were all gone, and I discovered them snugly huddled together in their old quarters, at the other end of the village, in the nest in which they were hatched. A laborer told me he had not them in the street, homeward bound, at four o'clock A. M., as he was going to work. They had not been off the premises where they were bred before.

To Remove Stains from a Book.—To remove ink stains from a book, first wash the paper with warm water, using a camel's hair brush for the purpose. By this means the surface ink is got rid of; the paper must now be wet with a solution of oxalate of potash, or, better still, oxalic acid, in the proportion of one ounce to a half pint of water. The ink stains will immediately disappear. Finally, again wash the stained place with clean water, and dry it with white blotting paper.

STEAMED BREAD.—If your oven obstinately refuses to bake bread well, then it is well, or try steaming it. Put the loaf of dough in a deep tin basin (so that in its much rising it will not run over), set it on a steamer, cover tightly, and steam until done. As a substitute for a steamer put a deep tin basin upside down, in the bottom of an iron kettle, partly fill with water, and set the basin of dough upon it, covering the kettle closely.

APPLE BREAD.—A French Method.—Put one third of boiled apple pulp to two thirds of wheat flour, and ferment it with yeast for twelve hours. It is said to be light and palatable.

To Clean a Shotgun or Rifle.  
A sportsman writes to the Rural New Yorker:

First, to clean a shotgun or rifle, place your hammer at half-cock, draw out the ragrod and bolt; then lift the barrels from the stock and you are ready to wash. Place the barrels in cold water, being careful the water is clean and that there is not any dirt or sand in the water; then apply your cleaning rod with the rag, or, what is better, pieces of old blanket, and draw it up and down a quite energetically; repeat this, changing the water each time till the gun is perfectly clean, placing the muzzles always down while changing the water. Now empty your pan and rinse; then get a dipper of boiling water, grasp the barrels with a cloth and hold them in the pan; pour the water in till you fill the barrels, then reverse and let it drain while you get clean dry rags for the cleaner; then rub them out briskly till perfectly dry; now pass an oiled rag down the barrels, and all around the locks and triggers, then all over.

The gun is now ready to put together to use or to place in its case. Never oil too much, unless you are going to lay the gun away for a long time, as nothing is more unsportsmanlike or disgusting than a gun that is gummy or covered with oil. Always wipe your gun inside and outside before using; clean immediately after using.

By adhering to these simple rules a gun will be kept in a proper condition. As to cleaning rods, nothing is better for home than one of stout hickory, made to fit the barrels and cut out the end like a rifle cleaner.

To Remove Mildew from Clothing.—Take a handful of salt, half a cupful of soft soap rub on the cloth and expose to the sun. It will come out with one or two bleaching.

RECIPE FOR LEMON PIE.—Take one egg, one cup of sugar, beat them together thoroughly; then add one tablespoonful of flour, one-half cup of water and the juice of one large lemon.

HILDEBRAND, THE OUTLAW.—Says the Hannibal Courier of the 21st: "We found a man on Main street yesterday afternoon, in a state of semi-intoxication, who claims to be the veritable Sam. Hildebrand, so noted during and since the war for his depredations and murderous course in Arkansas and Missouri. He has a wound in the shoulder, which he claims he received at the last onslaught upon him by his pursuers. He says he was released by Governor McClurg from confinement, that he was born in Kentucky, and fought on the rebel side in the battles of Booneville, Lexington and other places in the State, Arkansas and Kentucky. While we were interviewing him, the marshal came along and gobbled him, and cut short his communication with us."

## DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.  
Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE.  
Secretary of State—SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL.  
Assistant Secretary of State—W. T. SAMUELS.  
Attorney General—JOHN KOZMAN.  
Auditor—D. HOWARD SMITH.  
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE.  
Register—JAMES A. DAWSON.  
Superintendent Public Instruction—Z. F. SMITH.

Adjutant General—J. STODDARD JOHNSON.  
Quartermaster General—FAYETTE LEWITT.  
Librarian—GEORGE B. CHITTENDEN.  
Keeper of Penitentiary—J. W. SOUTH.  
Public Printer—S. L. M. MAJOR.  
Public Binder—JOHN MARTIN, JR.

COURT OF APPEALS.  
Chief Justice—GEORGE ROBERTSON.  
Associate Justice—M. R. HARDIN, B. J. PETERS, and W. L. LINDSEY.  
Reporter—W. P. D. BUCH.  
Clerk—ALVIN DEVAL.

CITY DIRECTORY.  
Mayor—E. H. TAYLOR, JR.  
Police Judge—JOHN B. MAJOR.  
Clerk—S. C. SAVAGE.  
Attorney—JOHN W. RODMAN.  
Treasurer—J. R. GRAHAM.  
Marshal—H. LYDE.  
Board of Common Councilmen—E. H. TAYLOR, JR., A. G. BRAWNER, JAS. G. DUDLEY, B. F. NEKE, A. J. JAMES, W. P. D. BUCH, L. TORIS, M. H. P. WILLIAMS.  
Board School Trustees—G. C. DRAKE, D. L. HALEY, J. G. HATCHETT.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.  
Judge—Hon. W. S. PRYOR.  
Commonwealth's Attorney—J. D. LILLARD.  
Clerk—WALTER FRANKLIN.  
Sheriff—JOSEPH ROBINSON.  
Jailer—THOMAS V. LAWLER.  
Assessor—PETER JETT.  
Coroner—J. R. GRAHAM.  
Court convenes Third Monday in February and last Monday in August. Chancery Term—Fourth Monday in June. Fiscal Term—Last Monday in January.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT.  
Presiding Judge—R. A. THOMSON.  
Clerk—JAMES G. COCKRETT.  
County Attorney—JAS. JULIAN.  
Court convenes first Monday in each month.  
Franklin County Quarter Court—Holds its terms on the second Monday in January, April, July, and October.

JUSTICES' COURTS.  
First District. Geo. W. Gwin—Second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Dabney Todd—First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. Wm. T. Bacon, Constable.  
Second District. H. B. Innis—Fourth Saturday in March, June, September, and October. George W. Howe—On Saturday after the First Monday in March, June, September, and December. Jol. S. McCoy, Constable.  
Third District. William Morris—On First Saturday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. L. L. Sullivan. On Thursday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Flournoy Satterwhite, Constable.

Fourth District—E. O. Hawkins and John W. Jackson—Both on First Monday in March, June, September, and December. John T. Gaines, Constable.  
Fifth District. Lawrence Gordon—Fourth Friday in March, June, September, and December. Nelson Moore—On Third Friday in March, June, September, and December. Thomas T. Polsgrove, Constable.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. Church, S. C. H.—Rev. T. J. DODD, Pastor.  
Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.  
Class Meeting immediately after morning service.  
Sunday School—2½ P. M.  
Prayer meeting—Thursday, 7 P. M.  
Church meeting—Fourth Sunday, 9½ A. M.  
Stewards' meetings—Monday 7 P. M.  
Sunday School Teachers' meeting—Wednesday 7 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. J. H. NESBITT, D.D., Pastor.  
Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.  
Sunday school—2 P. M.  
Prayer meeting—Friday, 7 P. M.

CHRISTIAN Church—Eld. T. S. ARNOLD, Pastor.  
Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.  
Sunday school—9½ A. M.  
Divine service—Friday, 4 P. M.

BAPTIST Church—Rev. L. W. SEELEY, D. D., Pastor.  
Sunday service—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.  
Sunday School—9 A. M.  
Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

A few more of those cheap Boots Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., left at Helms' Old Stand Main street.

## NEW FIRM!

A. L. McKEE having purchased the interest of W. H. GRAY, of the firm of

GRAY & WALCUTT,

The firm will be known as

Walcutt & McKee,

Who will conduct the business at the old stand. We invite an inspection of our stock, and pledge ourselves to sell at as

LOW RATES

As they can be bought anywhere in the city. We will always keep on hand a choice and well-selected Stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Give us a call.

WALCUTT & MCKEE.

24

NEW GROCERY

L. W. GLORE,  
HAVING bought out John W. Bartlett, has filled his stock and now has a large and well-selected assortment of

Family Groceries,

which he will sell at very low figures for cash. In addition to his Groceries, he will keep a full supply of

Baker's Bread, Confectionaries, Nuts, Fruits, &c. Also Fresh Meats, Fowls, and Vegetables of all kinds.

M. E. JETT.

New Hardware & Grocery Store

St. Clair Street, near the Bridge.

Has opened, and offers for sale, the

LOWEST PRICES.

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

BUILDER'S HARDWARE.

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY.

HORSE SHOES, NAILS.

And such articles as are usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE STORE.

Also a full assortment

Family Groceries.

SUGAR.

COFFEE.

SPICES.

TEA, &c.

He keeps constantly on hand.

Flour of the Best Brands,

MEAL, BRAN, AND SHIP-STUFFS.

der 1-1.

NEW BACON!

WALKER STEPHENS!

DESIRING TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF the citizens of Frankfort to the fact that he has an excellent supply of

GOOD BACON

of his own curing, and when he is recommended as a superior article. These wishing good Bacon can find it at his meat store, on St. Clair street, under a commonwealth office.

Blank Books of every kind for sale at Helm Old Stand.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO me that WILLIS DAWSON, late of Nelson county, has been charged with the murder of John Lewis, in the 2nd January, 1871, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.  
Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Willis Dawson, and his delivery to the jailer of Woodford county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 11th day of March, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE.

S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Dawson is about 25 years of age; light brown hair; light eyes; fair complexion; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; weighs about 160 pounds; occupation "post-and-rail."

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO me that JOHN GILLEN has been indicted in the Jefferson Circuit Court for the murder of Thomas Mason (both colored), and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.  
Now, therefore, I, JOHN W. STEVENSON, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of John Gillen, and his delivery to the jailer of Jefferson county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 8th day of February, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: P. H. LESLIE.

SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Gillen is about 25 years old; 5 feet 6 inches high; weighs about 140 pounds; fair complexion; dark hair; face slender built; walks as if weak in the knees.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO me that RIGGS OVERLY is charged with the murder of John Lee, in the 1st January, 1871, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.  
Now, therefore, I, JOHN W. STEVENSON, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of Riggs Overly, and his delivery to the jailer of Ballard county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: J. W. STEVENSON.

S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO me that JOHN MASON is charged with the murder of Mary Bottoms, in the 1st January, 1871, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.  
Now, therefore, I, JOHN W. STEVENSON, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of John Mason, and his delivery to the jailer of Boyd county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 25th day of January, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: JOHN W. STEVENSON.

S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Mason is about 5 feet 10 inches high; spare built; complexion, blue; eyes, light; hair, and is partially bald; calm and rational; pleasant countenance; about 20 years old.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO me that JOHN OSCAR SMITH is charged with the murder of John Alexander, in the 12th of April, 1869, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.  
Now, therefore, I, JOHN W. STEVENSON, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of John Oscar Smith, and his delivery to the jailer of Nelson county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 25th day of January, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: JOHN W. STEVENSON.

S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO me that W. D. OSBORN is charged with the murder of John Alexander, in the 12th of April, 1869, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.  
Now, therefore, I, JOHN W. STEVENSON, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of W. D. Osborn, and his delivery to the jailer of Nelson county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 25th day of January, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: JOHN W. STEVENSON.

S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

KENTUCKY RIVER PACKET.

THE FINE! PASSENGER

Seamer Blue Wing No. 3.

SAM SANDERS, Master.

WILL LEAVE FRANKFORT FOR LOUISVILLE every Tuesday and Friday at A. M.

Will leave Shaker Ferry for Louisville every Monday at A. M.

Returning, will leave Louisville every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

GEORGE B. MACKLIN, Agent.

nov25-1f

Kentucky Central R. R.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE.

COVINGTON, KY., Nov. 26th, 1869.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1st, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1. No. 5. No. 9.

Leave Covington... 7:35 a.m. 1:20 p.m. 4:20 p.m.

Arrive Falmouth... 9:45 a.m. 3:15 p.m. 6:30 p.m.

do Lexington... 10:55 a.m. 4:25 p.m. 7:40 p.m.

do Port... 11:40 a.m. 5:10 p.m. 8:25 p.m.

do Lexington... 12:35 p.m. 6:05 p.m. 9:10 p.m.

do Lexington... 1:45 a.m. 7:50 p.m. 11:05 a.m.

do Falmouth... 2:45 a.m. 8:50 p.m. 12:05 a.m.

do Covington... 3:45 a.m. 9:50 p.m. 1:05 a.m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 4. No. 8. No. 12.

Leave Nicholasville... 4:50 a.m. 2:40 p.m. 11:55 a.m.

Arrive Lexington... 5:45 a.m. 3:40 p.m. 12:50 p.m.

Leave Lexington... 7:10 a.m. 5:00 p.m. 2:10 p.m.

do Port... 7:50 a.m. 5:40 p.m. 2:50 p.m.

do Falmouth... 8:30 a.m. 6:20 p.m. 3:30 p.m.

do Covington... 9:45 a.m. 7:30 p.m. 4:40 p.m.

Leave Falmouth... 10:55 a.m. 8:40 p.m. 5:50 p.m.

Arrive Covington... 11:40 a.m. 9:30 p.m. 6:40 p.m.

Close connections at Lexington with all trains to and from Frankfort and Louisville.

Trains are run by Cincinnati time.

All Trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

H. P. RANSOM, Agent.

CINC